
PART IV

Stability Operations and Support Operations

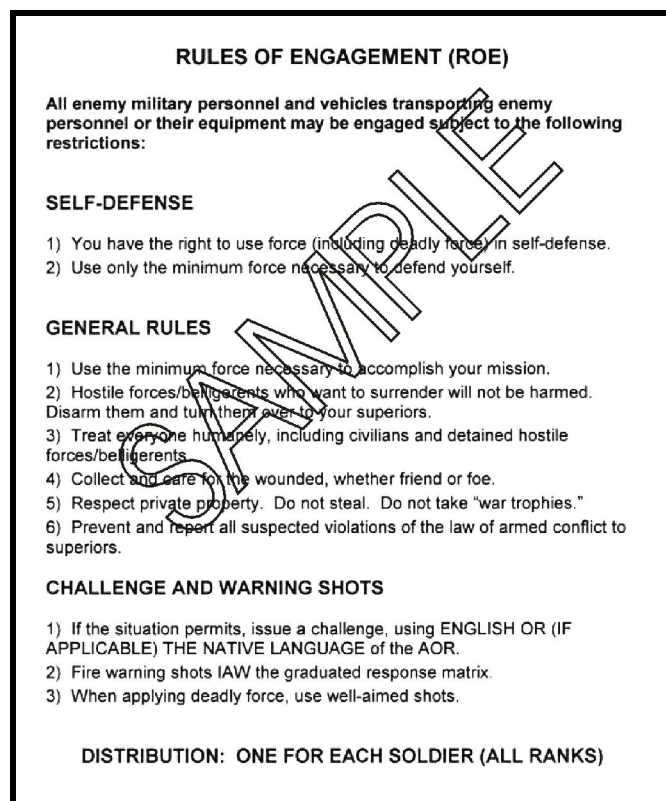
All stability operations and support operations missions begin with the platoon leader and PSG conducting troop-leading procedures (TLP), covering METT-TC analysis, precombat checks and precombat inspections (PCC/PCI), and rehearsals. Before execution of the mission starts, the platoon must be thoroughly trained in a variety of areas, such as the following:

- ROE/ROI and graduated response considerations (examples of these are shown in the illustrations on the following pages).
- Force protection.
- The operational environment.
- Individual soldier responsibilities.

Training must be updated continuously as the platoon conducts preparations for stability operations and support operations.

NOTE: During stability operations and support operations, the platoon establishes BPs and conducts relief in place as outlined in Part II of this SOP.

NOTE: Procedures and considerations outlined in this discussion of stability operations and support operations apply to employment of both tanks and M1114 up-armored HMMWVs.



Example rules of engagement (ROE).

Graduated Response Card

EXAMPLE SITUATION: Your unit is securing a weapons storage facility. Signs have been posted prohibiting crowds from approaching the facility. After a period of time, a civilian crowd begins to gather near the entrance of the facility. You have been ordered to disperse the crowd as quickly and safely as possible. Disperse the crowd using the following steps -- either independently or in conjunction with each other -- to get the crowd to disperse.

- Have unit linguist tell the crowd to disperse.
- Use an Airborne Speaker Team (if available) to order the crowd to disperse.
- Use bull horns to order the crowd to disperse.
- Use Loud Noise Speaker Teams to disperse the crowd.
- Honk the horns of unit vehicles to have the crowd to disperse.
- Emplace concertina wire around the area to prevent the crowd from entering the area.
- Start your vehicle to show the crowd that you will move on them if necessary.
- Position armored vehicles in such a manner as to intimidate the crowd into dispersing.
- Take pictures / video of the instigators within the crowd.
- Use military dogs to disperse the crowd.
- Fix bayonets.
- Conduct Civil Disturbance Drill procedures.
- Use pepper spray to disperse the crowd.
- Display CS canisters.
- Use CS.
- Employ helicopter rotor wash in an attempt to disperse the crowd.
- Fire rounds in the air.
- Employ deadly force.

NOTE: These procedures are a guide only and are not conclusive. Other measures and means may be available depending on the situation, the unit and its equipment.

Example graduated response card.

CONDUCT RESERVE OPERATIONS

The following table lists steps the platoon takes in conducting reserve operations, also known by term quick reaction force (QRF) operations, during stability operations and support operations.

STEP	ACTION – Conduct reserve operations
1	Platoon leader conducts outbrief with outgoing reserve element leader.
2	Platoon leader and all vehicle commanders conduct map reconnaissance of AOR.
3	Platoon leader and all soldiers conduct mounted rehearsal/reconnaissance in/of AOR.
4	Brief the platoon on latest ROE. Platoon leader and PSG conduct PCI.
5	Loaders/drivers mount friendly recognition symbols on vehicles.
6	Loaders/drivers mount crew-served weapons.
7	Loaders/drivers conduct before-operations maintenance on vehicles and crew-served weapons.
8	Conduct radio watch by section every four hours beginning with A section. Conduct radio checks with higher headquarters every 30 minutes.
9	Vehicles are staged, loaded according to load plan, and guarded by the radio watch section.
10	Vehicle commanders conduct hip-pocket training while on stand-by for alert.